

PEN

In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton.*
The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver
itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*
The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish
custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be
acquainted with none. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Ah! that your bus'ness had been mine,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at first
only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of
writing; but it has been long used with relation to the stile
or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearty pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*
I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that
it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con-
it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakespeare.*
A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of
his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthogra-
phy, was set down by them. *Camden's Remains.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own
hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them
down in writing was necessary; for without such strict exa-
mination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been
disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applause, at th' end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*. *Danb.*

Gentlemen should extemporize, or after a little meditation,
speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penn'd*, they
would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [penal, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]
1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as
shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and be-
coming than the terror of any *penal* law. *Soub.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.
Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PE'NALT. *n. f.* [from *penal*, old French.]
PENALTY. *n. f.* [from *penal*, old French.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto
the *penalty* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of na-
vigations, can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of
death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving prop-
erty, and employing the force of the community in the exe-
cution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties* and pains. *Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.
Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

PE'NNANCE. *n. f.* [penance, old French; for *penitence*.] In-
fliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of
repentance for sin.

And bitter *penance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to discipline every day. *Fairy Queen.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakespeare.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never
to straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have
counselled him to have given over the pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great
rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to per-
form this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

PE'NCE. *n. f.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by
a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow servants, which
owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Mat.*

PE'NCIL. *n. f.* [penicillus, Latin.]
1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

Pencils can by one slight touch restore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the green green *pen*'s wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

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A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by
the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the matter's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

One dips the *pencil*, t' other strings the lyre. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write with-
out ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in
the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

PE'NDANT. *n. f.* [pendant, French.]
1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until Autumn, on the bough should grow. *Waller.*

3. A pendulum.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or
make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the
line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to
the line at which it hung before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE. *n. f.* [from *pendere*, Lat.] Slopeness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or slope-
ness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two
shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from
the lowest. *Watson's Architecture.*

PE'NDENCY. *n. f.* [from *pendere*, Lat.] Sullenness; delay of
decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can
the appellat allege *pendency* of suit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *adj.* [pendens, Latin; some write *pendant*, from
the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green the shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakespeare.*

I sometimes mournful verbe indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Phillips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

PE'NDING. *n. f.* [pendente, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet
undecided.

A person *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended
in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *pendulus*.] The state of hang-
ing; suspension.

His slender legs
He encreased by riding, that is, the humours
descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppe-
daneous stability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PE'NDULOUS. *adj.* [pendulus, Lat.] Hanging; not sup-
ported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between
the two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the
air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the
upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*. *Roy.*

PE'NDULUM. *n. f.* [pendulus, Lat. pendula, Fr.] Any weight
hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards,
of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always
performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylor's yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [penetrabilis, Fr. penetrabilis, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of
another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakespeare.*

Peace,

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And let we wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

PE'NETRABILITY. *n. f.* [from *penetrabilis*.] Susceptibility of
impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetra-
bility, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore
the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its
contrary. *Boyle's Philosophical Principles.*

PE'NETRANT. *n. f.* [penetrans, Latin.] Interior parts. Not
in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrants* to
infiltrate some time must be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. f.* [from *penetrant*.] Power of entering or
piercing.

The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no ob-
stacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through
all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [penetrant, Fr.] Having the power to
pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses pro-
moted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught
and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated
into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered
so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in
at the freight offices of the lachryous veins. *Roy.*

TO PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* *penetro*, Lat. *penetrare*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into
a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetra-
ting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

TO PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way.

There shall we clearly see the covers of these things, which
here were too subtle for us to *penetrate*. *Roy.*

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy
than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the infide and
reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PE'NETRATION. *n. f.* [penetration, Fr. from *penetrare*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of mo-
dern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those
who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with
others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to
any loggy noisomeness from fens. *Watson.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The fourth sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleach arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame. *Shakespeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of
being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *n. f.* [anser magellanicus, Latin.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is sup-
posed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signi-
fying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being
white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from
Wales; whence *Hudibras*.

British Indians nam'd from *penguin*.
Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from
penguin, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken.

The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness:
for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs
sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and
little, altogether useless for flight, but by the help whereof
he swims very swiftly. *Grew's Myology.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where
the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp
acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this
fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENINSULA. *n. f.* [Lat. *pena insula*; *peninsula*, Fr.] A
piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a
narrow neck to the main.

Afide of Millbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Infwork, on whose
neckland standeth an ancient house. *Carew.*

PEN

PENINSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded
by water.

PENITENCE. *n. f.* [penitence, Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] Repen-
tance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amend-
ments of life or change of the affections.

Death is defer'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

May *penitence* fly round thy mournful bed,
And wing thy latest prayer to pitying heav'n. *Irene.*

PENITENT. *adj.* [penitent, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant;
contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and reso-
lutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To see you become so *penitent*. *Shakespeare.*

Give me
The *penitent* instrument to pick that balt. *Shakespeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he faves them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *n. f.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the in-
dustry of converted *penitents*, whose carcasses the impartial
laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the
divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the ap-
petites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the tempta-
tions of sin in their full force. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One under censure of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the
church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to
the lessons and psalms, and then excluded. *Stillington.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence;
enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans. *Shakespeare.*

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks
and garlic, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified
onion? *South's Sermons.*

PENITENTIAL. *n. f.* [penitential, Fr. *penitentialis*, low Latin.]
A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such mat-
ters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconcili-
ation of the person that suffered penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITENTIARY. *n. f.* [penitenciar, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low
Latin.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no
penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never to straight pen-
ance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him
to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously
re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the
measure of penance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for
abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was
condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*

To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the
work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with
sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKIFE. *n. f.* [pen and knife.] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, pre-
cisely stand upon it. *Bacon.*

PENMAN. *n. f.* [pen and man.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

2. An author; a writer.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's
death, consigned to writing that history, which had been pub-
lished only by the apostles and disciples: the further conside-
ration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this
discourse. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both
our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply
afflicted. *Atterbury.*

PENNACHED. *adj.* [pennachis, Fr.] Is only applied to flowers
when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is ra-
diated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips,
covering them with matresses. *Evelyn.*